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intense intelligent, and non-partisan investigation. The chief value of the book is the collection and tabulation of facts, though its conclusions and comparisons are in almost every instance accurate and reliable. Nowhere do we find hasty and ill-judged generalizations.

She gives us an exhaustive analysis of each of the two hundred families according to occupation, nativity, size, income from various sources, and expenditures for various outlays. In all these aspects she has a double aim: to collect and publish the facts; to discover the attitude of the wife and mother, the real manager and dispenser of the family income, "toward what is a necessity and what is a luxury, what is desirable and what is to be endured," since this clearly reflects the real standard of living of the family. In doing this Mrs. More has been at work along the borderline of the moral and the economic and social. In the future we shall, I am convinced, work much more earnestly along this border line.

Some of the conclusions of this intimate and intense investigation are: (a) That there is a constant interdependence between the size of the family and its income, and also the resulting surplus or deficit; (b) that as income increases the percentage expended for food, rent, light and fuel tends to decrease, but for clothing and sundries to increase; (c) that the chief causes of dependency are: (1) Large family with small income; (2) the illness or death of the principal wage-earner of the family; (3) the irregularity of work whether due to drink, incapacity, or industrial conditions.

As to the literary style of the book, we are at times impressed by the lack of vigor and enthusiasm, to say nothing of a lack of polish.

CHARLES LEE RAPER.

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Murray, A. M. *Imperial Outposts*. Pp. xxiv, 210. Price, \$3.50. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1907.

This is a carefully written record of observations made during a trip round the world on which the writer visited the ports chiefly involved in the problem of imperial defense. It is more than a book of travel, in that the writer shows on every page the technical training of the army man and a thorough knowledge of present-day international relations. Nor does the national bias appear, though the subject is one where we would naturally expect it to be found. Criticism is meted out where needed, especially to the management of the colonies of Aden and Singapore, and to the unsatisfactory status of the foreign community in Shanghai. The theme of the book is to demonstrate the necessity of protecting British trade routes by the maintenance of a navy that shall truly "rule the seas." In connection with this idea the Japanese Alliance in its relation to British fighting power is discussed at length. The standard of a navy greater than "any possible two-power hostile combination" is accepted as essential. The present distribution of the English navy and the improvement in coaling and refitting stations present a good idea of the care with which England is guarding even the farthest branches of her commerce.

The swift changes in progress on the diplomatic chessboard of the near and far East have made many of the statements true six months ago already out of date. The discussion of Anglo-Russian relations both in Afghanistan and Persia no longer fits the case as is also true of a portion of the discussion on the status of Mesopotamian politics. The more permanent features, however, dealing with the strategic advantages and dangers of the Island Empire are well discussed and in a way that can be appreciated by the average man. Though written from a military viewpoint the book is readable from first to last. The author adopts the plan of stating facts rather than presenting argument, a method which proves thoroughly convincing to the reader.

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**Ortuzar, Adolfo.** *Chile of To-day.* Pp. 508. Price, \$5.00. New York: The Tribune Association, 1907.

In this work, which is compiled annually by the Consul-General of Chile in New York, an attempt is made to present in succinct form the progress of the Republic of Chile during the year. The author has collected a mass of valuable information which will be of great service to everyone interested in the South American affairs. The description of the progress in agriculture, industry and commerce, and particularly the remarkable strides made in the nitrate industry, will be a revelation to those who have not given special attention to Latin-American affairs. Another significant fact which is brought out by Mr. Ortuzar's description of the governmental system is that while there are sudden changes in the Chilean cabinet owing to the attempt to work a parliamentary system of government, the fundamental basis of the Chilean political system is firmly established. Although cabinets may change, in fact do change so rapidly that six months is deemed a long life for any one ministry, these changes do not affect the security of person and property. It would be most valuable if we could have such a series of year-books for every one of the South American countries.

The only suggestion to be made is that annuals such as these should be written in a more critical spirit. In reading Mr. Ortuzar's book one has the feeling that the idea of propaganda occupies too large a place in the preparation of the work. This tone is certain to arouse the feeling that it is intended as evidence in proof of Chile's importance. Because of this fact it is not likely to carry the same weight that it would have if the tone of the work were somewhat more judicial.

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